



Wisconsin Department of Justice

Law Enforcement Bulletin

JULY 2023

Attorney General Josh Kaul

Those who work in law enforcement deal with challenging and traumatic circumstances as part of their profession, and it's vital that we work to expand wellness programs for law enforcement officers around the state.



At the Wisconsin Department of Justice, we've made the promotion of peer support programs a key part of our work to support officer wellness. We recognize that the unique challenges that those in law enforcement encounter are often best understood by those who have faced similar challenges.

In 2020, Wisconsin DOJ was awarded a USDOJ COPS Law Enforcement Mental Health and Wellness Act fund grant. That grant has been used to put in place a plan to bolster peer support programs, with a goal of training an officer from every law enforcement agency in the state.

A lack of resources and funding available to some smaller agencies presents a challenge as we work to meet that goal. Of Wisconsin's 566 law enforcement agencies, over half have 10 or fewer officers and approximately 70% have 20 or fewer officers. Currently, 464 officers from 163 different agencies have been trained.

Wisconsin DOJ is committed to taking a collaborative approach to expanding the availability of peer support. A statewide Peer Support Advisory Committee has been established to assist with planning and the development of peer support programming in Wisconsin. Wisconsin DOJ has also been working with legislators to develop legislation that would create a privilege for first responders' peer support conversations. We've trained 10 regional peer support instructors, who are providing basic peer support training and a 2-day Basic Peer Support training course — training that we are able to provide free

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of charge due to the grant funding from the COPS program. And earlier this year, we hosted the inaugural Statewide Peer Support Conference, which brought more than 400 people together for a two-day event addressing mental health, wellness, and peer support.

In addition to working to help make peer support available at every law enforcement agency in Wisconsin, we are working to increase the availability of regional peer support. With regional teams, peer support can be provided across agencies and by multiple agencies in response to significant incidents.

Depending on future funding, we hope to expand our efforts so peer support training can be made available to correctional officers, dispatchers, and civilian law enforcement personnel. We also intend to hold quarterly meetings to facilitate collaboration and training among those who provide peer support, with the 10 regional peer support instructors, as well as mental health and wellness support providers, offering advanced training. Further, Wisconsin DOJ will be holding a second statewide peer support conference from March 18-20, 2024. For information about that conference, please contact Stacy Lenz at lenzse@doj.state.wi.us.

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DCI—Division of Criminal
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STATE OF WISCONSIN - DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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Attorney General



Eric Wilson
Deputy Attorney General

DIVISION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT SERVICES

Steve Wagner, Administrator

DIVISION OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

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DIVISION OF FORENSIC SCIENCES

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DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT SERVICES

Kristina Trastek, Administrator

OFFICE OF CRIME VICTIM SERVICES

Shira Phelps, Executive Director

OFFICE OF SCHOOL SAFETY

Trisha Kilpin, Director

608-266-1221



Message from the Administrator

Dear Law Enforcement Colleague:

Another fantastic Spring Drug Take Back! Wisconsin was #1 in the nation again tallying 55,472 pounds of unwanted medications! This is a clear indication of the law enforcement community engagement across the state. Thank you for your efforts to remove these substances from our communities. I challenge law enforcement and our community partners to exceed the spring total this fall!



The Bureau of Justice Information and Analysis has been reporting use of force incidents via the Tracs system since 2020. Wisconsin is a leader in the nation on reporting agencies with nearly 100% Wisconsin law enforcement agencies providing this data. A dashboard on WILENET has been developed for agencies to review data for accuracy and analysis. Please let us know if you have questions or technology challenges. Staff will be connecting with those agencies who are not reporting this statutorily required data.

The state fiscal year 2024 began on July 1st. This is also the beginning of the new year for law enforcement training. Please ensure your agency records for the training year 2023 (July 1st, 2022, to June 30th, 2023) is accurate in the Acadis data system. Staff from the Training and Standards Bureau is available to assist with your questions and concerns. July 1st also starts a new biennial for pursuit driving. The curriculum is available in WILENET for instructors.

DLES is committed to developing and supporting programs that benefit your organization. We look forward to building stronger relationships with you in the future.

We hope you are having a safe and healthy summer!

Stay healthy and safe!

Steven A. Wagner, Administrator
Training & Standards Bureau Director
Division of Law Enforcement Services

TRAINING AND STANDARDS BUREAU

Updates from the Law Enforcement Standards Board

Dear Law Enforcement Administrators:

The Wisconsin Department of Justice, Training and Standards Bureau is responsible for ensuring all law enforcement, jail and secure juvenile detention officers employed by agencies are in compliance with minimum qualifications to be certified in Wisconsin. The Training and Standards Bureau employs five field representatives who are entrusted with significant responsibilities including: oversight of preparatory law enforcement and jail officer academy training to ensure compliance with Wisconsin Law Enforcement Standards Board (LESB) standards, provide training to correct deficiencies to law enforcement agencies and LESB certified training academies and make recommendations for certification of academies. The field representatives are subject matter experts bringing a wealth of experience from law enforcement careers with decades of service throughout the state of Wisconsin.



The field representatives are assigned a geographical area of responsibility. The state is divided into five regions. The field representatives conduct periodic audits of law enforcement agency files to ensure the necessary documents are maintained in accordance with Chapter LES 2, Wisconsin Administrative Code. The purpose of the audit is for collaboration and education for the agency. It is not intended to be adversarial. The records are normally collected and filed by the agency head or a designee. Since the ultimate responsibility belongs to the governing body of the municipality or county, the files may be in the custody of Human Resources.

Wisconsin has many small law enforcement agencies that may not be familiar with the requirements for compliance. The following checklist is provided as a guide for agencies to ensure their records contain proper documentation:

1. Applicants must be 18 years of age or older.
2. Citizen of the United States
3. Valid driver's license.
4. GED or high school diploma
5. Law enforcement applicants employed on or after February 1, 1993, must possess either a two-year associate degree from a Wisconsin technical college system district or its accredited equivalent from another state or a minimum of 60-accredited credits.

TRAINING AND STANDARDS BUREAU

6. Applicants shall be free from any physical, emotional, or mental condition which might adversely affect the performance of duties as a law enforcement, tribal law enforcement, jail, or secure juvenile detention officer. A medical assessment must be conducted by a licensed physician, physician assistant, or nurse practitioner no more than 9 months prior to the applicant's first date of employment.
7. Applicants must submit to a drug test for the presence of the following controlled substances or their metabolites: amphetamines, cannabis or cannabinoids, opiates, cocaine, and phenylcyclidine (PCP). The drug test analysis may only be conducted by a laboratory certified by the United States Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). Drug testing must be conducted upon hire, and within 120 days prior to an applicant's first date of employment.
8. Applicants must complete an oral interview with the employing authority or its representative or representatives.
9. Applicants must be of good character as determined from a written report containing the results of the following:
 - The fingerprinting of the applicant with a search of local, state and national fingerprint records.
 - A background investigation conducted by or on behalf of the employing agency.
 - Other investigations as may be deemed necessary to provide a basis of judgment on the applicant's loyalty to the United States or to detect conditions which adversely affect performance of one's duty as a law enforcement, tribal law enforcement, jail, or juvenile detention officer.
10. Applicants must not have been convicted of any federal felony or of any offense which if committed in Wisconsin could be punished as a felony unless the applicant has been granted an absolute and unconditional pardon.
11. Applicants for law enforcement employment shall not have been convicted of a misdemeanor or crime of domestic violence as defined in 18 USC 921 (a) (33), or convicted of domestic abuse as defined in Wisconsin Statute § 968.075 (1) (a).
12. Documentation of annual recertification training. Agencies are expected to maintain adequate records of training to include the following information for each officer:
 - Dates and number of hours for all training
 - Subjects/Topics for all training
 - Record of Qualification attempt form for the Handgun Qualification Course shall be maintained and/or uploaded into Acadis when qualification course completion is reported annually.

The field representative will schedule the audit in advance with the agency. A letter of appreciation on DOJ letterhead is issued to an agency upon request following a successful audit.



CAREER DEVELOPMENT TRAINING

New Chiefs & Sheriffs Training
 January 22-26, 2024 – SAVE THE DATE

All newly appointed police chiefs and sheriffs are invited to attend the Department of Justice's annual New Chiefs and Sheriffs Training seminar. This program is geared specifically to meet the needs of new chief executives as they transition into their role as an agency leader.

Leadership in Police Organizations

LPO uses a behavioral science approach to leading people, groups, and organizations. The course is based on material developed for the U.S. Military Academy at West Point. Focused on cultivating leaders at all levels of the organization, LPO training is highly interactive. Small group case studies, videos and class exercises are used to reinforce learning. The three-week course is generally taught one week a month over three months.

Fall 2023 Courses

Stevens Point Police Dept	Lake Delton Police Dept
Orientation: August 18 – 9am – 1pm	Orientation: TBD
Week 1 – August 28 – September 1	Week 1 – October 2-6
Week 2 – September 25 – 28	Week 2 – November 6-10
Week 3 – October 16 – 20	Week 3 – December 4-8
<u>REGISTRATION LINK</u>	<u>REGISTRATION LINK</u>

First Line Supervisor

Rock County Sheriff's Department	Brown Deer Police Department
Week 1 – August 7-11	Week 1 – September 11-15
Week 2 – August 21-23	Week 2 – September 25-29
<u>REGISTRATION LINK</u>	<u>REGISTRATION LINK</u>

Save the Date

Virtual

October 3-4, 2023

8 AM - 12 PM

4th Annual

Wisconsin State Crime Laboratories

Symposium



BEST PRACTICES FOR FINGERPRINT COLLECTION

For more information, please contact the Madison Crime Laboratory or the AFIS Unit directly
608-266-2031 -- dojcrimelabaffo@doj.state.wi.us



LIVESCAN CLEANING

Before every collection, ensure the platen is properly cleaned using vendor approved products. Avoid spraying directly on the platen or using abrasive cloths.



SUBJECT'S HANDS

Have the subject thoroughly wash and dry their hands. If the subject has dry or rough hands, have them massage a small amount of lotion into their hands to help ridges become more visible.

CORRECT



ORIENTATION AND COLLECTION

When possible, the subject should stand next to your workstation and face away. As each print is collected, check to see that they are recorded in an upright vertical position.

Roll the finger smoothly from nail to nail. Roll thumbs towards the subject and fingers away. Ensure that the prints are taken in the correct sequence and the entire first joint area is collected. If the machine generates an error, re-collect the print(s) in question before moving on.

Capture all four slap prints at the same time to ensure they are not taken out of sequence. Angling the subject's hands will ensure that all four fingers are captured. When collecting thumbs, have the subject place their thumb upright and slowly roll upwards.

INCORRECT



Incomplete rolled impression – missing part of first joint



Incomplete slap impression – missing first joint information in all prints

PRINT QUALITY

After all prints have been collected, verify they are in the correct sequence and proper orientation. Look for areas of distortion, smudging, and incomplete impressions. Address any errors the machine may have generated, and re-collet any prints if necessary.



Dirty glass, smudged prints, and movement distortion



'Ghost prints' due to glass not being cleaned in between records

LEDR (Wisconsin Law Enforcement Death Response)

The Wisconsin Law Enforcement Death Response (LEDR) Team works in collaboration with other organizations to provide support and assistance before and after the death of a current law enforcement officer.

The LEDR team is a passionate group of law enforcement professionals who volunteer their time to assist agencies and survivors who have experienced a law enforcement death, regardless of circumstances. The team is comprised of current and former law enforcement officers, licensed mental health providers and other professionals.

LEDR provides an immediate response and help with death notifications, stress management debriefings, peer counseling and family support. Additional services include assistance with funeral planning, media coordination, and the long-term work of obtaining benefits and other services for survivors. The LEDR team also provides statewide training to agencies in the areas of Prevention and Preparation. The LEDR mission expanded to include the concept of a wellness app pursuant to a project by Captain Chris Tarmann of University of Oshkosh Police Department in Class #7 of the Wisconsin Command College.

The process to accessing these services is simple and convenient:

- ◆ visit www.wiledr.org
- ◆ click on the “Resources” tab
- ◆ click on the “WILE Guardian App” on the pull down menu
- ◆ download the app from the App Store or Google Play

Tremendous resources are available through the free app. For example:

- ◆ A list of vetted, law enforcement friendly wellness providers broken down by region and occupation (mental health, nutritionist, chiropractor/acupuncturist, and physical therapist)
- ◆ Links to wellness resources on topics pertinent to law enforcement such as mental health, nutrition, physical health, resiliency, sleep, spiritual and stress

LEDR (Wisconsin Law Enforcement Death Response)

- ◆ Contact information to law enforcement chaplains throughout the state and broken down by region
- ◆ Contact information to Peer Support team members and Executive Peer Support team members by region
- ◆ Links to training opportunities
- ◆ Links to various law enforcement resources (on duty tools) such as DOT cameras, Wisconsin statutes, 2023 bond book, Google translate, partner tracker, DRE information and many other tools.

The “Mission. Vision. Values” statement from the Wisconsin Law Enforcement Guardians App states the following:

“Through the development of this project we determined that the Law Enforcement Death Response Team would become a major role player in the development and oversight of this app. This happened because it is a very strong way to proactively reduce the necessity of this team. Ultimately, when we save lives of our own we don’t have to use this team. It’s not about the value of the team, it’s more about the value of the lives who this team works for, when they are activated.”

CIB (Crime Information Bureau)

The U21 Provisions of The Bipartisan Safer Communities Act

In the spring of 2022, Congress passed The Bipartisan Safer Communities Act. Taking effect on June 25, 2022, the act, among other things, mandates the FBI's National Instant Background Check System Section (NICS) conduct expanded juvenile background checks on persons under the age of 21 (U21 requests) who are seeking to purchase a firearm. The legislation states that for NICS checks for individuals under the age of 21, NICS shall immediately contact local law enforcement agencies, the state criminal history repository, and the custodians of juvenile mental health adjudication records where the juvenile resides.

This outreach is meant to determine if the person has possibly disqualifying juvenile information that is not already available to NICS, such as a history of criminal acts or mental health adjudications/commitments. By law, NICS is generally allowed 3 business days to conduct research for prospective firearm transfers. However, the Act allows up through the tenth business day, if necessary, to determine the person's eligibility if possibly disqualifying juvenile information is obtained within the first 3 business days.

Initially, agencies receive U21 requests via an NCIC \$.H unsolicited message. When responding to an NCIC \$.H.U21 request, agencies will be asked to send a response back via e-mail to NICS_U21@fbi.gov. The NICS Section is currently working to move all agencies to receive U21 requests through a secure link-and-pin connection via e-mail as their method of contact.

The secure link-and-pin connection is a request made via e-mail that includes a secure link and access pin to view the request from NICS. It will allow agencies to simply click appropriate radio buttons based on desired responses and submit information directly to NICS, eliminating the need to create a separate e-mail back to the NICS Section. Agencies are encouraged to e-mail NICSLiaison@fbi.gov to transition from the NCIC \$.H unsolicited message and request a secure link-and-pin connection.

Upon receiving a U21 request from NICS, local agencies are highly encouraged to search their databases/files for any possibly disqualifying interactions with the prospective transferee as a juvenile. For example, for inference of current use or possession of a controlled substance. This important information can be found in an incident report that can include details regarding the individual's possession or use of a controlled substance. Agencies are encouraged to respond to the U21 request with their findings — whether they have disqualifying information or not.

CIB (Crime Information Bureau)

Local agencies are not required to respond to the U21 requests; however, the NICS Section encourages agencies to search their internal databases/files and provide any disqualifying or possibly disqualifying information to the NICS Section. For law enforcement agencies, every warrant, mental health interaction, incident report, and drug test result, etc., can make the difference in these crucial determinations. Since October of 2022, the expanded juvenile background checks have resulted in 162 denied transactions that would have otherwise been an approval. The NICS Section recognizes the time involved with locating and communicating relative U21 information and greatly appreciates the efforts of state and local agencies to ensure the fulfillment of the Act.

This request for additional research is meant to determine if the person has a possible disqualifying juvenile record. Examples of potentially disqualifying information include: arrests, admittance/known use, and/or a positive test of unlawful controlled substance; active warrants; interactions involving mental health concerns; known felony or serious misdemeanor offenses/arrests; active protection orders/extreme risk protection orders; and, court-ordered firearm restrictions. If an agency does not have juvenile information on an individual, the agency should respond to the NICS Section stating no additional juvenile records are available.

To request more information about the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act, agencies can contact the NICS Business and Liaison Unit by telephone at 1-844-265-6716 or by e-mail at NICSLiaison@fbi.gov.





2023 CIB Conference
Week of September 18, 2023
Radisson Hotel & Conference Center
Green Bay, WI



We are pleased to announce the return of the CIB Conference to Green Bay during the week of September 18, 2023. The Packer schedule will determine our final dates – should be confirmed in May.

Registration is now open!

Featuring Special Guest Speakers



Chief Dave Funkhauser, Retired
Kiel Police Department

*Personal and Professional
Transformational Leadership*



Assistant Professor James Scott
Retired Connecticut State Trooper

After the Bang – An Officers Journey

<https://wisdoj.eventsair.com/cib-conference-2023/>

REGISTRATION NOW OPEN!

WISCONSIN WORKING TOGETHER TO COMBAT DRUG CHALLENGES

OPIOIDS-METH-FENTANYL-COCAINE

Where: Oshkosh Convention Center

When: October 24th & 25th 2023

Cost: \$125.00



TOPICS

- Lessons Learned: Oregon's Experiment with Decriminalization and Legalization
- The Devastating Implications of Xylazine on Your Community: A Perspective From Philadelphia About This Emerging Threat
- DEA: How Wisconsin Fits into National Drug Trends: Where We're Heading
- The Connection Between Human Trafficking and Opioids
- Responding to Drug Endangered Children
- Overdose Scene Investigations
- Dark Web Drug Investigations
- Public Health and Safety Teams Approach to Drug Challenges
- An Approach to Illegal Drugs in a College Setting
- Personal Perspective-A Parents Story
- ...and More

SPONSORS



Click the button below or scan the QR code to Register!

[REGISTER HERE](#)

CONFERENCE EVENT QUESTIONS: Contact Steve Caballero at Steven.Caballero@usdoj.gov

Preventing School Violence

Trish Kilpin, MSSW

Director, Wisconsin Department of Justice, Office of School Safety

In the aftermath of recent school shooting incidents across our nation, school leaders and law enforcement partners may feel helpless, and worry about how to prevent violence in our schools. We are not helpless. School violence is preventable.

We have access to well documented effective intervention strategies to guide our violence prevention work. We must commit to implementing and maintaining research-based model practices to prevent school violence and promote safety. The use of a threat reporting tipline, such as Speak Up, Speak Out Wisconsin (SUSO), and Behavioral Threat Assessment and Management (BTAM) are two practices known to be effective.

SUSO

Providing student access to a tipline was recommended in the aftermath of the Columbine tragedy. Students had information that was not shared with those in a position to help. Since that time, research confirms the effectiveness of tiplines in school violence prevention. When a threat reporting system, like SUSO, is in place at a school, students are more likely to report warning signs of concerning behavior and there is less violence in the school overall.

Creating climates that endorse and promote help seeking, instead of secrecy, is a foundational element of school safety. Ensuring that all youth have access to trusted adults in their school is essential. Adults, in turn, need to respond effectively and efficiently to information shared with them. Sometimes, adults may not be available to youth in their moment of need, or a student may struggle to verbalize their concern to an adult.

SUSO provides immediate, accessible, 24 hour a day confidential adult support and intervention 365 days a year. SUSO harnesses the power of bystanders, addresses concerns early, and provides opportunities for intervention.

Students are often aware when a peer is unsafe, struggling, engaged in concerning behaviors, or planning to commit school violence. Incidents of targeted school violence are not impromptu, impulsive acts. Instead, the offender decides to resolve upset with violent means, and the individual undertakes a clear process of planning and preparation for violence, in which threats or behaviors can be identified and reported.

Office of School Safety

A collaborative report by the United States Secret Service's National Threat Assessment Center (NTAC) and U.S. Department of Education, known as the [Safe School Initiative](#), examined 37 previous acts of school violence. Findings revealed that 93% of previous perpetrators of school violence exhibited behaviors that concerned others. If concerns had been reported, these attacks may have been prevented. Students have information about their peers. Significantly, in these previous acts of targeted school violence, 81 % of the time at least one person had knowledge of the attacker's plan, and more than one person had such knowledge in 59% of the incidents. Of those with prior knowledge, 93% were peers of the perpetrator. Despite having advanced knowledge that a peer was planning a school attack, the attacks still happened. To prevent school violence, we must reduce barriers to reporting concerns, and SUSO provides that opportunity.

First launched in September of 2020, SUSO receives tips about a wide variety of concerns including student bullying, harassment, suicide threats, child abuse, drug use, self-harm, as well as concerns about planned school attacks. The highly trained SUSO Resource Center Analysts have responded to over 6,500 tips of concern about school aged youth. Every tip to SUSO is delivered to the school. When a lifesaving or criminal concern is reported, it is delivered to local law enforcement as well.

If a school is already using SUSO, we encourage them to promote it regularly, encouraging norms of help seeking among youth. If you know of a school that is not participating, please encourage them to launch [SUSO](#). Interested schools can contact schoolsafety@doj.state.wi.us and they will be provided with materials for roll out. SUSO is free to all schools in Wisconsin. Schools employing SUSO have the opportunity for reimbursement of up to \$1000 per school building of SUSO promotional items from the [SUSO store](#).

STAM

The use of Behavioral Threat Assessment and Management, sometimes referred to simply as "Threat Assessment", is based on the practices of the U.S. Secret Service to protect public figures. In some states, maintaining trained threat assessment teams, and regularly employing threat assessment practices is required by law. In Wisconsin, we promote the process of threat assessment as a model practice, utilized to assess if a student poses a threat at school. The primary goal of threat assessment is violence prevention.

When a student either makes a threat to school safety, or demonstrates behaviors of concern, the threat assessment process is utilized to determine next steps. When there are concerns for imminent danger, school staff must first follow their emergency operations plans, and comply with the [Wis. Stat. §175.32\(2\)](#) requirements of Mandatory Reporting of Threats at Schools, ensuring safety. Their next step is to conduct a Threat Assessment.

Office of School Safety

Youth may make statements, post images, or engage in concerning behaviors related to school violence. When we are made aware of a concern, the practice of threat assessment is utilized to help us determine if a student poses a threat to their school community. In previous acts of school violence, students often demonstrated warning behaviors of concern prior to engaging in an attack.

Through a carefully constructed threat assessment process, using a threat assessment protocol such as the [Wisconsin School Threat Assessment and Management Protocol](#) (WSTAMP), specific information is gathered, and a multidisciplinary team of trained professionals convene to determine the level of concern posed by a student. The information obtained is utilized to craft an intervention plan for the student. The student's compliance with the plan is continuously monitored. The threat assessment process provides intervention opportunities beyond "zero tolerance" and exclusionary discipline while creating safe learning environments. More information on creating comprehensive school violence prevention plans, including information on establishing and employing multidisciplinary threat assessment teams can be found in the [Enhancing School Safety Using a Threat Assessment Model](#) resource from NTAC.

Free training is available on identifying and preventing targeted violence. [Foundations of Targeted Violence](#), a 70-minute self-paced eLearning module, developed by Wisconsin Department of Justice (DOJ) Office of School Safety (OSS) in partnership with Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction (DPI) and Homeland Security's National Threat Evaluation and Reporting Office (NTER) is available for use. Participants learn the warning signs and risk factors associated with targeted violence, and where to report concerns. School staff can receive confirmation of completion once they have taken the course. Another on line training, [Essential Elements of School Threat Assessment](#) focuses on the practice of threat assessment in a school.

Free [BTAM training opportunities](#) are available to all school communities. Wisconsin Department of Justice DOJ OSS BTAM training is designed to provide participants with a foundational understanding of BTAM in schools. Topics include how threat assessment fits in the framework of comprehensive school safety, research and findings related to threat assessment, investigative themes and core concepts of threat assessment, key aspects for creating school-based threat assessment teams and process, how to determine the appropriate response to concerning behavior, and potential strategies for threat management. Multidisciplinary teams are encouraged to attend the training, and typically include school administrators, school safety coordinators, school resource officers, law enforcement representatives, pupil service mental health staff, special education staff, teachers and school nurses. Threat assessment case consultation is available by contacting schoolsafety@doj.state.wi.us.

The cost of school violence is high. Exposure to trauma and adversity in childhood raises the risk of numerous emotional, physical, and cognitive long term health problems. Preventing school violence, and the corresponding harmful effects of traumatic events on our children must be prioritized.

Office of School Safety

I encourage you to commit to using [SUSO](#) and BTAM as you work to support and maintain safe schools. In addition to SUSO and BTAM, OSS stands ready to assist you in all your comprehensive school safety work in Wisconsin including:

- [School safety guidance](#)
- Support for annual submissions of [school safety documents required](#) by Wis. Stat. § 118.07
- Support and best practice recommendations for school safety drills and emergency operations plans
- [School safety grant opportunities](#)
- [Trainings](#)
- [Critical Incident Response](#) interventions to promote recovery

To receive information on training opportunities, grant announcements and school safety alerts, we encourage you to [subscribe to the OSS newsletter](#). All OSS services can be accessed through [SUSO](#).

Office of School Safety



Wisconsin's School Threat Reporting System

Life Changing. Life Saving. Confidential.

The **Speak Up, Speak Out** Resource Center provides communities with a centralized safety tool, available at no cost to schools. It's a one-stop resource for threat reporting, threat assessment consultation, critical incident response, and general school safety guidance. Email us at schoolsafety@doj.state.wi.us  or call 1-800-MY-SUSO-1.

VICTIM RIGHTS SPOTLIGHT:

PROPERTY RETURN

Wis. Stat. § 950.04(1v)(s):

Victims of crime have the right “To have any stolen or other personal property expeditiously returned by law enforcement agencies when no longer needed as evidence, subject to s. [968.205](#). If feasible, all such property, except weapons, currency, contraband, property subject to evidentiary analysis, property subject to preservation under s. [968.205](#), and property the ownership of which is disputed, shall be returned to the person within 10 days of being taken.”

Recommendations for law enforcement:

- This is not an opt in right, meaning victims should not have to request that their property be returned to them. It is recommended that law enforcement agencies establish policy and procedure related to the return of property to victims.
- It is common that property has to be kept as evidence beyond the 10 days outlined in the statute. In situations where this occurs, it is recommended that law enforcement inform victims of this delay and establish a procedure to ensure that when the property is no longer needed as evidence, it is returned to victims in a timely manner.
- Law enforcement agencies should communicate with the prosecutor to determine what property needs to be held in evidence versus what property can be photographed or downloaded and returned.
- Oftentimes, prosecutors state that they will not consent to the release of property until all of the appeals have run out. In reality, appeals never run out. Defendants often continue to file appeals throughout the entirety of their sentence. Because of that, prosecutors should consider whether the property itself is truly needed or if photos are sufficient.

Office of Crime Victim Services

- Property return can be very important to victims. Having their car held in evidence can prevent them from getting to work. Having their phone held can be inconvenient and expensive. For homicide victims' family members, their loved one's clothing, jewelry, or other personal property is a tangible reminder of their loved one. Property return can help tremendously with healing and minimize the impacts of the crime on the victim.
- When facilitating property return, it is important to be mindful of where and how property is returned to victims. Sometimes victims are unable to return to law enforcement agencies due to transportation issues, location, or trauma associated with the crime. Law enforcement agencies can minimize these challenges by facilitating property return at an alternative location or shipping the property.
- If a victim is picking up property at a law enforcement agency, it is recommended that law enforcement take the step to schedule a specific date and time for the victim to pick up the property. Additionally, it is encouraged that victims are informed ahead of time what items will be returned and provide information about who may be working that day and facilitating the property return.
- It is also recommended that law enforcement agencies inform a victim of the condition of the property before it is returned. Evidence bags, biohazard tape, and the condition of the property can be triggering to a victim following a crime. If it is not feasible to remove packaging, it is recommended that a victim is informed ahead of time of what to expect.
- Crime Victim Compensation (CVC) can cover some limited expenses for property being held as evidence. More information about CVC, including eligible crimes and expenses can be found [here](#).

For questions or technical assistance related to crime victim rights, please contact the Office of Crime Victim Services at ocvs@doj.state.wi.us or 608-264-9497.

Investigating Domestic Violence: Upping Your Game with Current Best Practices

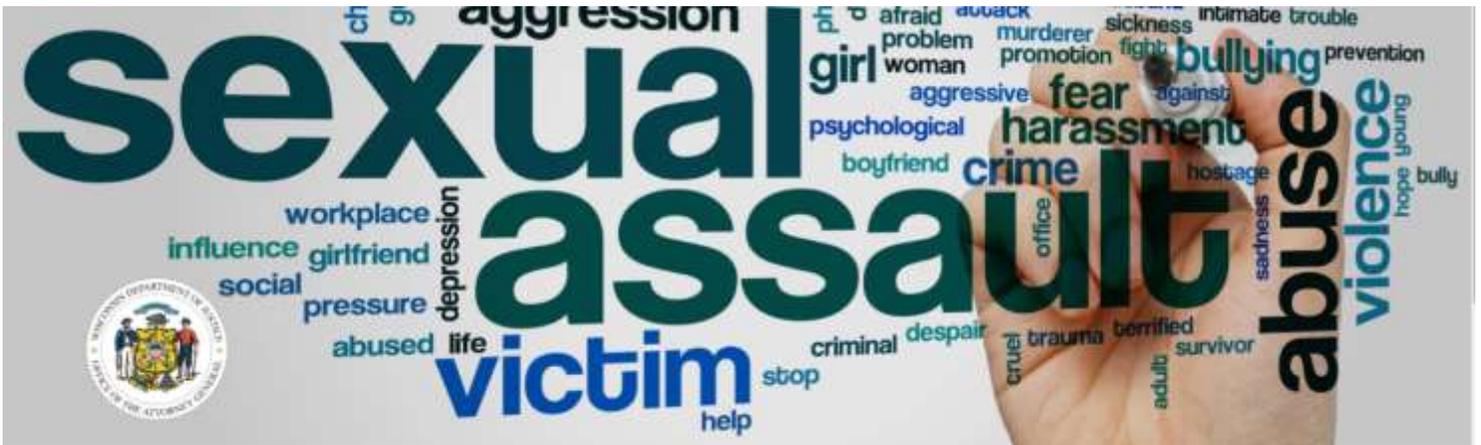
The potential for lethality present in domestic violence cases for the victim, victim's family, community members and law enforcement dictates a deeper understanding of the dynamics of these complex cases. Responses from law enforcement, advocates, medical providers and prosecutors should emphasize safety and options for the victim. Gaining offender accountability requires more advanced approaches to investigation that build a solid case for prosecution.

In this FREE two-day training, using live presentations, videos, small and large group discussions and activities, case studies and interactive activities participants will develop practical tools for more effectively responding to these complex and dangerous situations. Topics will include:

- ⇒ Complex and evolving dynamics of power and control
- ⇒ The impact of trauma and trauma-informed responses
- ⇒ Identification of the predominant aggressor
- ⇒ Investigating context and developing corroboration to advance prosecutable cases when a victim is unable to participate
- ⇒ Lethality assessment, collaboration and connection to victim services
- ⇒ Strangulation signs and symptoms and documentation
- ⇒ Stalking investigations and their connection to domestic violence
- ⇒ Writing excellent reports for DV cases, including a report-writing practicum

VAWA Resource Prosecutor AAG Miriam Falk will be joined by subject matter experts to include law enforcement and advocacy. The training is open to law enforcement, dispatch, advocates, medical providers, prosecutors, victim/witness specialists and other community collaborators.

Training Dates	Location	Registration Link
April 27-28, 2023	Fort Atkinson – Madison College	Link
May 17-18, 2023	NWTC, Marinette	Link
July 19-20, 2023	SWTC, Fennimore	Link
September 18-19, 2023	Walworth County Sheriff	Link
September 25-26, 2023	Sheboygan Police Dept	Link



Conducting Trauma-Informed Sexual Assault Investigations
August 15-17, 2023
UW La Crosse, La Crosse, WI

This interactive training will combine lecture, group activities, and discussion to explore:
Trauma- informed interviews
Forensic experiential trauma interview techniques
Offender accountability
Multidisciplinary response
Biological role in the trauma response
Identifying corroborating evidence

Class Times: 8 AM to 4:30 PM each day. Lunch is on your own.
Days 2 and 3 for law enforcement only.

<https://wisdoj.eventsair.com/conducting-trauma-informed-sexual-assault-investigations-la-crosse-2023>

October 2-4, 2023
Southwest Technical College, Fennimore

<https://wisdoj.eventsair.com/conducting-trauma-informed-sexual-assault-investigations-fennimore>

Sexual Assault Best Practices for the First Responding Officer
VIRTUAL OPTION

Wisconsin Department of Justice has developed a 15-hour virtual learning course for law enforcement on "Sexual Assault Response Best Practices for First Responding Officers." Training material and instructions will be delivered via an online learning platform that provides for synchronous learning and participation, including small group and large group discussion.

[COURSE OUTLINE:](#)

MODULE 1 - OVERCOMING GENDER BIAS IN SEXUAL ASSAULT INVESTIGATIONS
MODULE 2 - SEXUAL ASSAULT DYNAMICS AND THE IMPACT ON SURVIVORS
MODULE 3 - IMPACT OF TRAUMA
MODULE 4 - MINIMAL FACTS INTERVIEWING OF SEXUAL ASSAULT VICTIM BY THE FIRST RESPONDING OFFICER
MODULE 5 - SCENE IDENTIFICATION AND PRESERVATION
MODULE 6 - WITNESS INTERVIEWS
MODULE 7 - REPORT WRITING
MODULE 8 - TESTIFYING IN A SEXUAL ASSAULT TRIAL

Course Date & Registration Links

July 10-11, 2023 [Register](#)

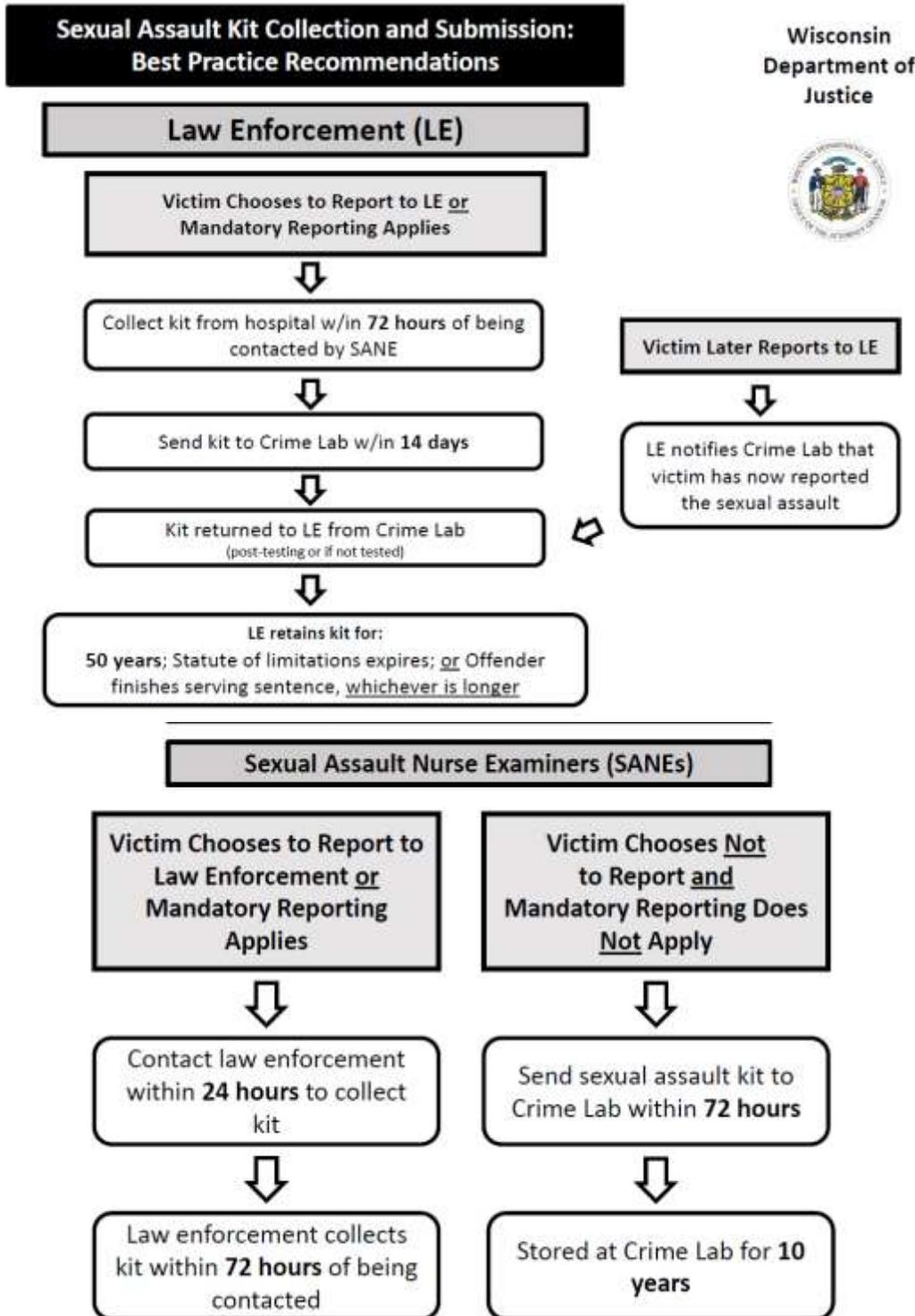
September 11-12, 2023 [Register](#)

October 18-19, 2023 [Register](#)



SEXUAL ASSAULT KIT COLLECTION AND SUBMISSION:

Subject matter experts at DOJ have created a simple flowchart for when and how sexual assault kits should be submitted to the crime lab and retained. If you have any questions regarding the flowchart, kit submission best practices, or the multidisciplinary response to sexual assault, please reach out to the WI Sexual Assault Kit Initiative team at WiSAKI@doj.state.wi.us. Thank you for your commitment to survivors of sexual assault and holding offenders accountable.



Best Practice Recommendations

The Crime Victim Compensation Program

Who is eligible?

- A person who is injured or killed as a result of a compensable crime
- A person who is injured or killed while attempting or succeeding in:
 - ◊ Preventing a crime/aiding law enforcement,
 - ◊ Apprehending an offender of a crime, or
 - ◊ Aiding a victim of a compensable crime
- Compensable crimes are listed in Wis. Stat. §949.03(1)(b)- *see reverse side*
- Victim must have suffered actual bodily harm, or mental/psychological trauma.
- Examples:
 - ◆ A person who has been physically assaulted
 - ◆ A person who reports a sexual assault
 - ◆ A victim of domestic violence
 - ◆ A family member, domestic partner, or someone who resides with a homicide victim
 - ◆ A person who was victimized as a child and is now an adult.

What can CVC pay for?

- Medical expenses
- Dental expenses
- Mental health for both victims and parents of minor victims
- Net lost wages for victims, parents of minor victims and family/household members of homicide victims
- Loss of support
- Caregiver services
- Clothing/bedding held as evidence
- Computer/mobile phone held as evidence
- Property destroyed by crime lab testing
- Securing/cleaning of a crime scene
- Funeral/burial expenses

The maximum benefit per claim is \$40,000.

Property loss or damage is not covered other than those items described above. The victim must have suffered a physical injury or mental/psychological trauma.

What makes a claim ineligible?

- The victim engaged in conduct which substantially caused or contributed to his/her injury or death
- The victim committed a crime that caused or contributed to his/her injury or death
- The incident was not reported to law enforcement within 5 days of the crime or within 5 days of when the crime could reasonably have been reported*
- The application is not filed with the program within one year of the date of the crime*
- The victim does not cooperate with law enforcement, through prosecution.
 - However, criminal charges do not have to be filed; a crime victim can still apply and be found eligible.

*Note that these timelines may be waived in certain instances, particularly if the application involves a child or vulnerable adult.

*Exceptions also apply to adults that were victimized as children.

Examples:

- A victim who does not cooperate with the investigation or prosecution
- A victim who is injured or killed while engaged in an illegal drug transaction
- A victim whose wallet has been stolen

How do victims apply?

- Victims can call the toll free line at 1-800-446-6564 to have an application sent to them
- The application can also be accessed on the website: www.doj.state.wi.us/ocvs

The program does not cover property crime, property loss, legal fees, or stolen money or prescriptions.

Law enforcement is required by statute to **provide information about crime victims'** rights, including information about the Crime Victim Compensation Program, to all victims.



DCI (Division of Criminal Investigation) News

Effective May 21, 2023, three directors were named to lead bureaus within DOJ's Division of Criminal Investigation:

SAIC Lou Fernandez – Director of the Special Operations Bureau

SAIC Jake Jansky – Director of the Human Trafficking Bureau

SAIC Jake Vosters – Director of the Field Operations Bureau

Lourdes Fernandez has been a certified law enforcement officer in Wisconsin since 1994, serving the last 18 years with DCI. In 2005, Lou began her employment as a Special Agent with the Wisconsin Department of Justice, Division of Criminal Investigation (DCI). Since then, she has worked in both the Gaming and Narcotics Enforcement Bureaus in the DCI Madison Field Office. In 2008, Lou was assigned to the Major Crimes Bureau, where she led and coordinated many complex and high-profile investigations in the state, including homicides and officer-involved critical incidents. She also was the lead investigator for a large active shooter investigation that made national headlines.

Lou was a main contributor in developing the initial version of the Wisconsin DOJ's general investigative guidelines for officer involved death investigations. These guidelines were one of the first in the nation and have been utilized as a model policy for law enforcement agencies around Wisconsin who conduct outside reviews of shootings by other law enforcement agencies.



In late 2022, she served as an acting Special Agent in Charge (SAC) at the Madison Field Office until her permanent promotion to Special Agent in Charge in December 2022. During this time, she supervised a very busy Madison field office that also responded to seven officer-involved critical incidents. Lou's law enforcement career has spanned close to 29 years giving her a wide variety of experience having previously worked at the Dane County Sheriff's Office, the City of Milwaukee Police Department, and the City of Madison Police Department. Lou is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee where she earned a Bachelor of Science degree in Criminal Justice with a minor in Political Science.

DCI (Division of Criminal Investigation) News

Jake Jansky began his law enforcement career with the La Crosse Police Department. While there, he worked as a patrol officer, detective, Third Shift Sergeant, and Detective Sergeant. He joined DCI in 2013 After 15 years with the La Crosse Police Department. Upon hire with DCI, Jake worked in the Internet Crimes Against Children Bureau for approximately one year, then accepted a position in Child Sex Trafficking (CST), which was a brand-new investigative focus area for DCI at the time. Jake spent three years in CST working with the Milwaukee Human Trafficking Task Force before promoting to a Special Agent in Charge position at the North Central HIDTA supervising the Opioid Task Force in 2016. In this capacity, Jake oversaw federal, state, and local agents and officers from many agencies charged with investigating high level opioid trafficking.

In 2022, he transferred from HIDTA to the Milwaukee Field Office Supervisor, overseeing Major Crimes, White Collar, and Financial Investigations. Jake has his bachelor's degree in Criminal Justice from Winona State University and is a Class V graduate of the University of Wisconsin-Madison Command College, Certified Public Manager Program. Jake has been married to his wife Sara for 24 years. They have two daughters in college and reside in Mukwonago.



Jake Vosters began his law enforcement career in 2006 as a part time officer in the Village of Fall River. In 2007, Jake was hired as a full-time officer for the Beaver Dam Police Department. Jake worked there for approximately eight years, with the last two years as a patrol sergeant. Jake joined DCI in 2015 as a Special Agent assigned to working narcotics investigations. In the spring of 2020, Jake transferred to major crimes and was promoted to Special Agent in Charge of the Eau Claire Field Office in December of 2020. In his spare time, Jake enjoys spending time with his wonderful family and getting on the lake as often as possible!



Lou Fernandez can be reached via email at FernandezL@doj.state.wi.us or cellular (608) 219-4512

Jake Jansky can be reached via email at janskyjj@doj.state.wi.us or cellular (414) 209-2747

Jake Vosters can be reached via email at vostersje@doj.state.wi.us or cellular (608) 512-2809



TRAINING ANNOUNCEMENT

The Wisconsin Department of Justice – Division of Criminal Investigation (WI DOJ-DCI), State Fire Marshal's Office in partnership with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF), the Stevens Point Fire Department, the Wisconsin Technical College System and the Mid-State Technical College is pleased to announce the following accredited training course:

Title: Basic Fire Investigation

Dates: September 18-22, 2023, and
September 25-29, 2023
8:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. daily

Location: Stevens Point, WI

Cost: 650.00 per student

Deadline to Apply: July 25, 2023

This ten-day (80 hour) course will provide an introduction to fire investigation for the public safety fire investigator employed by a law enforcement or fire service agency in the State of Wisconsin. The course is based on current editions of National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 1033 and NFPA 921. The course will be delivered by Special Agents/Deputy State Fire Marshals from the WI DOJ-DCI, Special Agents from the ATF, Assistant Attorney's General from the WI DOJ, and other subject matter experts. This course will focus on providing the following: a practical understanding of the methodology utilized to determine the origin and cause of a fire; fire dynamics; fundamental concepts and techniques for conducting a science-based fire investigation while employing the scientific method; and preparing an incendiary fire investigation for prosecution. Successful completion of the course will earn the student an International Fire Service Accreditation Congress (IFSAC) certification as a Fire Investigator through the Wisconsin Technical College System.

To register or learn more information, visit:

<https://wisdoj.eventsair.com/2023-dci-basic-fire-investigation-school/>

Wisconsin Anti-Human Trafficking Conference

September 26 -28, 2023

Holiday Inn Conference Center–Stevens Point

Training Topics Include:

- ◆ Building Trust and Rapport
- ◆ Financial Investigations and Tracing
- ◆ Federal & State case studies
- ◆ Trafficking in Indian Country
- ◆ Civil Remedies
- ◆ The role of the SANE Nurse
- ◆ Victims who become traffickers
- ◆ Labor Trafficking
- ◆ Trafficking within the Criminal Justice System
- ◆ Secondary Trauma
- ◆ And more

Who Should Attend:

- ◆ Law Enforcement
 - ◆ Prosecutors
- ◆ Social service personnel, victim advocates, and representatives of organizations that provide services to survivors of trafficking

Registration

\$125 registration fee per person

Breakfast on Wednesday and Thursday along with lunch on Wednesday is provided.



Event details and registration information:

<https://wisdoj.eventsair.com/2023-human-trafficking-conference>

Questions:

Kathy Hernandez – WI DOJ
dcitraining@doj.state.wi.us

Upcoming DCI Schools

DCI Death Investigation School

September 11 - 15, 2023 AND

September 18 - 22, 2023

(no class on Sat and Sun)

Green Lake Conference Center, Green Lake, WI

Deadline to apply July 7, 2023 at 4:00 pm

<https://wisdoj.eventsair.com/2023-dci-death-investigation-school>

DCI Basic Fire Investigation School

September 18 – 22, 2023 AND

September 25 – 29, 2023

8:00 am – 5:00 pm Daily

Mid-State Technical College, Stevens Point, WI

Deadline to apply is July 25, 2023 at 4:00 pm.

<https://wisdoj.eventsair.com/2023-dci-basic-fire-investigation-school/>

DCI ICAC Investigation School

October 30 – November 3, 2023

9 am – 5 pm Monday

8 am – 5 pm Tuesday – Friday

Chippewa Valley Technical College, Eau Claire, WI

Deadline to apply is August 15, 2023 at 4:00 pm.

<https://wisdoj.eventsair.com/2023-dci-icac-investigation-school/>

Division of Criminal Investigation



Wisconsin Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force Victim Services Program

The Wisconsin Department of Justice Division of Criminal Investigation now offers state-wide ICAC-focused victim services support. DCI recently expanded programming to help victims and families navigate the overwhelming complexities of the criminal justice system and address the unique needs victims of technology facilitated crimes experience.

The victim services team provides support to both youth and adult survivors of technology facilitated crimes. Our services include, but are not limited to, on-scene response with law enforcement during interviews and search warrants, follow-up support throughout the criminal justice process, referrals to local and national resources, and prevention education to parents, teachers, and other community partners working with children.

On the next page is an ICAC victim services brochure which can be shared with your staff and distributed to victims and families as an additional resource. Also attached is a one-page ICAC victim services reference sheet which can be distributed amongst your agency for awareness of the program.

For more information about our program or to contact us about a referral, please email us at ICACServices@doj.state.wi.us.



Resources

WI DOJ Office of Crime Victim Services Homepage
www.doj.state.wi.us/ocvs

WI ICAC Homepage
ICAC.widoj.gov

National Center for Missing and Exploited Children
www.missingkids.org/

Content Removal
www.missingkids.org/gethelpnow/cybertipline

VINE Link: Victim Notification Network
www.vinelink.com/#state-election

2.1.1: Comprehensive Source for Local Social Services
www.211.org/

Wisconsin Internet Crimes Against Children Victim Service Support

The Division of Criminal Investigation ICAC Task Force victim services team is available to support law enforcement agencies during any stage of an ICAC investigation. We support children, non-offending parents/guardians, and adults who are survivors of childhood abuse.



On-Scene Response

Our victim services team is available to respond on-scene during search warrants and interviews. The victim service specialists can provide crisis intervention, answer questions regarding victim rights and the criminal justice system, and assist with safety planning.



Follow-Up Support

Our team provides emotional support throughout the criminal justice system, makes referrals to local resources (mental health, confidential victim service agencies, legal support, etc.), helps coordinate forensic interviews, and assists victims with applying to eligible programs.



Image Removal Assistance

Victims and survivors have reported revictimization and long-term impacts from their CSAM images and videos being circulated on the internet. Our team can help survivors and their families with the process of removing these images from the internet.

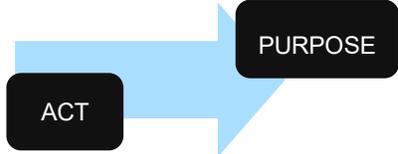


Education

The victim services team provides education to children, families, community members, and professionals to help promote healthy conversation and discussion about online safety and supporting children who have experienced online exploitation or abuse.

To make a referral or to contact the victim services team,
please email ICACServices@doj.state.wi.us

Division of Criminal Investigation



Trafficking of a Child

Trafficking of a Child is a Class C felony that involves any of the following **ACTS**: Whoever knowingly *recruits, entices, provides, obtains, harbors, transports, patronizes, or solicits* any child or **attempts to do the same...**

...For the **PURPOSE** of a commercial sex act. See §948.051.

Commercial sex act: sexual contact, sexual intercourse, sexually explicit performance and any other conduct done for the purpose of sexual humiliation, degradation, arousal or gratification **for which anything of value** is given to, promised, or received, directly or indirectly, by any person. See §940.302(1)(a).

To report suspected sex trafficking of a child or sexual exploitation of a child, please contact the appropriate County or Tribe.

County	Office Hours #	After Hours #	County	Office Hours #	After Hours #	County	Office Hours #	After Hours #
Adams	608-339-4505	608-339-3304	Kenosha	262-605-6582	262-657-7188	Sheboygan	920-459-3207	920-459-3111
Ashland	715-628-7004	715-682-7023	Kewaunee	920-388-7030	920-388-3108	St. Croix Co.	715-246-8285	715-246-8285
Barron	715-537-5691	715-537-3106	La Crosse	608-784-4357	608-784-4357	Taylor	715-748-3332	715-748-2200
Bayfield	715-373-6144	715-373-6120	Lafayette	608-776-4902	608-776-4848	Trempealeau	715-538-2311,	715-538-4351
Brown	920-448-6035	920-448-3200	Langlade	715-627-6500	715-627-6411	ext. 290		
Buffalo	608-685-4412	608-685-4433	Lincoln	715-536-6200	715-536-6272	Vernon	608-637-5210	608-637-2123
Burnett	715-349-7600	715-349-2128	Manitowoc	920-683-4230	888-552-6642	Vilas	715-479-3668	715-479-4441
Calumet	920-849-9317	920-849-9317/ 920-832-4646	Marathon	715-261-7500	715-261-1200	Walworth	262-741-3200	262-741-3200
Chippewa	715-726-7788	715-726-7788	Marinette	715-732-7700	715-732-7600	Washburn	715-468-4747	715-468-4720
Clark	715-743-5233	715-743-3157	Marquette	608-297-3124	608-297-2115	Washington	262-335-4888	262-365-6565
Columbia	608-742-9227	608-742-9227	Menominee Co.	715-799-3861	715-799-3881	Waukesha	262-548-7212	262-547-3388
Crawford	608-326-0248	608-326-0241	Milwaukee	414-220-7233	414-220-7233	Waupaca	715-258-6300	715-258-4466
Dane	608-261-5437	608-255-6067	Monroe	608-269-8600	911	Waushara	920-787-6550	920-787-3321
Dodge	920-386-3750	920-386-6713	Oconto	920-834-7000	920-834-6900	Winnebago	920-236-4600	920-233-7707
Door	920-746-7155	920-746-2400	Oneida Co.	715-362-5695	715-361-5100	Wood	715-421-8600	715-421-8600
Douglas	715-395-1304	715-395-1375	Outagamie	920-832-5161	920-832-4646	Tribe	Contact #	
Dunn	715-232-1116	715-232-1348	Ozaukee	262-238-8200	262-238-8436	Bad River	715-682-7127	
Eau Claire	715-839-2300		Pepin	715-672-8941	715-672-5944	Forest County	715-478-4812	
Florence	715-528-3296	715-528-3346	Pierce	715-273-6766	715-273-5051	Potawatomi		
Fond du Lac	920-929-3400	920-906-5555	Polk	715-485-8400	715-485-8300	Ho-Chunk	715-284-2622	
Forest	715-478-3351	715-478-3331	Portage	715-345-5350	715-345-5350	Lac Courte	715-558-7435	
Grant	608-723-2136	608-723-2157	Price	715-339-2158	715-339-3011	Oreilles		
Green	608-328-9393	608-328-9393	Racine	262-638-6646	262-638-7720	Lac Du Flambeau	715-588-4275	
Green Lake	920-294-4070	920-294-4000	Richland	608-647-8821	608-647-2106	Menominee Tribe	715-799-5161	
Iowa	608-930-9801	608-935-3314	Rock	608-757-5401	608-757-2244	Oneida Nation	920-490-3701	
Iron	715-561-3636	715-561-3800	Rusk	715-532-2299	715-532-2200	Red Cliff	715-779-3785	
Jackson	715-284-4301	715-284-5357	Sauk	608-355-4200	800-533-5692	Sokaogon	715-478-6437	
Jefferson	920-674-3105	920-674-3105	Sawyer	715-634-4806	715-634-4858	St. Croix Tribe	715-349-2671	
Juneau	608-847-2400	608-847-6161	Shawano	715-526-4700	715-526-3111	Stockbridge-	715-793-4580	
						Munsee		

This table is published online by the Wisconsin Department of Children of Families, accessible at: <https://dcf.wisconsin.gov/files/aht/pdf/indicatorguide.pdf>



Wisconsin ICAC

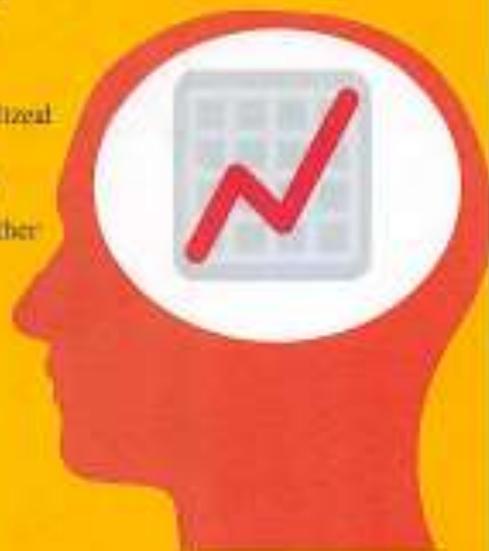
~ Internet Crimes Against Children ~

TASK FORCE



Gain Access to:

- Free technology facilitated crimes against children training
- National database for deconfliction, specialized ICAC tools, and more!
- Ability to connect with over 280 WI ICAC affiliate agencies and investigators & the other 62 ICAC Task Forces across the U.S.



Direct your Community:

- WI ICAC Task Force shares monthly newsletters on tech trends & useful tips!
- Look to the PKO podcast where content is researched and discussed per community requests!



The Biggest Influence on a Child's Online Behavior is Discussions held with the family.

Studies have shown only 59% of parents engage in frequent conversations regarding online social behavior.

To ask your local Families/School Administrators:

What apps are you seeing youth in the community use? Know what to listen for in passing times? What trends have you been noticing within local school halls?

For questions, or if you would like to join, please email us at: icac@doj.state.wi.us



Additional Resources:



<https://www.missingkids.org/NetSmartz>



<https://dpi.wi.gov/internet-safety/new-interactive-safety-resource-available>



<https://www.doj.state.wi.us/dci/icac/icac-task-force-home>



<https://dpi.wi.gov/>



<https://us11.campaign-archive.com/home/?u=7a0f17e07003d2e110689e43e&id=7e43d0854c>



<https://thesmarttalk.org>



<https://www.commonsensemedia.org/>



<https://www.esrb.org/>



<https://www.doj.state.wi.us/dci/icac/protect-kids-online-pko-podcast>



Protect Wisconsin's Seniors, Report Elder Abuse.

Elder Abuse can be verbal, physical, emotional, sexual or financial. It can also be intentional or unintentional neglect. Unfortunately, Elder Abuse is a growing problem in Wisconsin, negatively impacting the lives of our senior citizens and their families.

In fact, Wisconsin's population of seniors 65 and older is projected to increase by more than 70% in the next 20 years. That's why all Wisconsinites share the responsibility to help protect our senior citizens by recognizing and reporting any signs of Elder Abuse.

If you feel that you are a victim of Elder Abuse or you believe it has been inflicted upon someone you know or love, REPORT IT!



Call the Wisconsin Elder Abuse Hotline

1-833-586-0107

or visit ReportElderAbuseWI.org

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Law Enforcement Employment Opportunities

Please visit the Department of Justice WILENET webpage at [Employment Opportunities | WILENET](#)

You will find the most up-to-date Law Enforcement Employment Opportunities across the state located here.

Quarterly Newsletter

Are you missing the newsletter in your inbox?

Email us at: trainingevents@doj.state.wi.us to be added to the email list to receive a copy of the quarter-



Contact Us

Address:
P.O. Box 7857
Madison, WI 53707-7857

(608) 266-1221

To send an email, go to the following webpage:

www.doj.state.wi.us/ag/contact

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